HELMI OF S "HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU. A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDES, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS. This medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as gain and all distammation, and is good for men, women, and chifdren.

HHH HHH



HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. For weakness, attended with the following symptoms:
Indisposition to Exertion,
Loss of Power,
Difficulty of Breathing,
Trembling,
Wakethness,
Imness of Vision,
Hot Hands,
Bryness of the Skin,
Universal Lassitude
These symptoms if allowed to go on which this Medicine invariably removes)

For processing the Body,
Fully Continuance.

Fall Countenance.

in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those 'direful diseases."

INSANITY AND COMMUNICATIONS

they are not frequency followed by those diretal diseases. INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware o's the cause of their suffering, but some will coniess. The records of the Insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELM bOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most extention.

In affections peculiar to Females the Extraor Buchus unequalled by any other remeily, and for all complaints acident to the sex or in the decline or change or life be symptoms above. No family should be without it.

Take no Ba'sam, Merchry or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous discuses HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

Cures these diseases in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE.



USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
For all affections and diseases of these organs, whether
EXISTING IN MALE OB FEMALE.

From whatever cause originating, and no matter how
long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid
of a dureite.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHUIS THE GREAT
DIURETIC, and it is certain to have the desired effect
all diseases for which it is recommended.

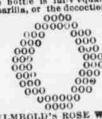
BBBBBBBB



BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, Figure 1 Figure 1 For the Extract of Sarsaparilla and each of the Extractions of the Throat and Swellings of the Bones Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Eryspelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin, sipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin, AND BEAU-1FYING THE COMPLEXION.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisb in Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.



HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,

An excellent Lotion used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUCh; and SARSAPARILLA, in such discases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines.
Also, explicit directions for use, with hundreds of them
sands of living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolisands of living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of
which are from the highest sources, including eminent
Physicians, Ciergymen, Statesmen etc. The Proprietor
has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers: he does not do this from the fact that his articles
rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be
propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric column, stands
simple, pure, majestic having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Trath alone for its Capital.

LLL
LLL

My Extract Sarsaparilia is a Blood Purifier; my Ex-tract Buchu is a Diuretic, and will act as such in all

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—
Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—
in eacho—and are the most active of either that can be
imade. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth is the followlaw works:—
See Dispensatory of the United States.
See Protessor Dewers' valuable works on the Practice
of Physic.
See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, Phi-

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, Phi-



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No. 594 BROADWAY, New York HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT, No. 104 South TENTH Street Philadelphia Feware of Counterleits Ask for Holmbold's! Take

# FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST BY STEAMSHIP "PERSIA."

THE FAMINE IN INDIA. Great Distress throughout the Country

-The Inhabitants Perishing by Thousands-900 Dead Bodies Picked Up One Morning at Balasore. Correspondence of the London Times.

Correspondence of the London Times.

CALCUTTA, August 16—There are sights to be witnessed in Calcutta which would lead the stranger to believe that the city was perishing of famine and pestience. Since the famine has been allowed to attain such bideous proportions in the rural districts, it is inundating the capital.

All who can crawl from the interior, from the afflicted subdivision of Jehansbad, in the rich country of Hooghly, and the misery of what was once the flourishing indigo district or Nuddea, as well as from the more wretched Middappre and distant Orises, flock to the charities of Calcutta. They would receive tood at their own homes, but they hear that they will get more in Calcutta, and clothes as well, and so at the present moment no less than two hundred and fifty famine stricken wretches a day seek the unmochutturs or Bengale feeding-houses of the native quarter of Calcutta.

So late as the 9th of July last the Bengal Government a second time refused to encourage the formation of a public relet committee, and soon retired again to the hills. But the city was being so crowded with paupers, a pestilence was so imminent, that the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Stuart Hozz, and one or two merchants, organized a committee, and on Monday last a pub ic meeting of all classes was held in the Town Hall to raise subscriptions. Judges, merchants, barristers, chaplains, and zemindars, ursed the claims of the starving, and eulogized the charity of the native gentlemen, who had already done so much, with an eloquence hardly required, but quite justified.

Official reports were read, giving statistics which, completed to date, show that at 22 places 17,475 poor are daily fed. in addition to the sick in the hospitals, and as this number is increasing by about 250 a day, it may be said that 20,000 starvelings are now sub-

and as this number is increasing by about 250 a day, and as this number is increasing by about 250 a day, it may be said that 20,000 starvelings are now subsisting on charity daily in Calcutta. A sum of £150,000 is required to grapple with the misery, and of this within four days of the meeting being head, more than one-half has been subscribed.

The most important work the new Committee

have to do is to organize a system of relief. The natives have hitherto done as much evil as good by feeding all who apply indiscriminately, so that the many professional beggars and rascals of the greatily and the vicinity too often exclude the deserving and by giving the food at different times, so that bands of scoandrels have been in the habit of wandering from relief station to relief station in the same day. Recently thirty-two weak, famine stricken wretches were trampled to death in the rush of these

wretebes were trampled to death in the rush of these lusty idlers for food.

The public committee has arranged that tickets shall be given only to the deserving, that none but ticket holders shall be fed, and that all must be fed at one hour throughout the city. None will be allowed shelter from the rain and cold night air which kills so many in the public sheds constructed to accommodate 10,000, and in the pauper camp outside the city, except those who have tickets. As many poor as can be induced to go will be sent back to their homes to be relieved there, and influx will be arrested by establishing rener outposts at such places as Oollabaria, the ferry on the Hoghly, by which hundreds flock from Midnapore and Oriesa.

A relier agent was sent there, and this is his tale: On landing from the ooat at sunrise, the first object

A reliei agent was sent there, and this is his tale: On lancing from the coat at sunrise, the first object he saw was "an elderly woman in a ghastly state of emaciation, lying hopelessly doubled up on the wet ground at the road-side, where she had apparently passed the night. This was in the midst of a crowded bazaar." Further on lay another woman and child in the same state. Near them lay the ghost-like figure of a man worn to the bone, naked and stiff, lying in a puddle. About to pass it by as a corpse, the agent discovered one spark of life strilleft, found that there was no doctor nearer than at Howrah, several miles away, and had all these cases Howrah, several miles away, and had all these cases

removed into a nut.
The native Ponce Inspector and his men looked on with stolid indifference. While sago was being prepared for the poor wretches who were too far gone to eat rice, the man died, and from another part of the road a woman began that piercing, shrill Orental wall for her boy of eight, who had just breathed his last—It is so common for eight or ten to die daily in the streets of this village that no ten to die daily in the streets of this valuage that no one takes notice. You will have a more vivid idea of the rtate of the poor in Calcutta than even the fact that 20,000 are easily fed by charity when I say that the number of pauper bodies buried at one ghaut alone rose from 10—at which it stood last year—to 329 in the first nine days of this month. On the 10th there were 2723 native male and female patients in the different hospitals of Calcutta, of whom 887 were indoor, against 1880 on the same articles were at whom only 306 were indoor.

whom 887 were indoor, against 1889 on the same date last year, of whom only 306 were indoor. Now, if this is the case in Caccutta, which has no famine or scarcity of its own, what must be the state of things in Orissa? One of the journals has addressed a series of questions to the senior missionary of Cuttaca, which does not suffer more than Poore, and year much less than Ba agare. To a questions to the senior missionary of Cuttaca, which does not suffer more than Poore, of Cuttacs, which does not suffer more than Poore, and very much less than Ba asore. To a question at to the action of Government, he replies:—'The early utterances of the Board of Revenue furnished meancholy evidence that the depth and extent of the calamity were wholly unappreciated' 'Auy representations as to the calamity being comparatively sight or confined within narrow limits are wholly contrary to fact.' "We were surprised as weeks and months passed and no movement was originated by the proper authorities.' To the question whether relief penetrates into the interior from the station, he says it does not 'to the extent that is desurable,' although all the officials and non-officials work with praiseworthy energy.

and non-officials work with praiseworthy energy. Where there are relief centres the entirely desitute are cared for, but the large and important class who nie not paupers, yet cannot buy rice at three pounds, nour pounds, and five pounds a shilling, are neglected. The price of Government rice should be so low as to meet their case, but this authority tells to use to meet their case, but this authority tens us to ought to be sold at aix pound, instead of five pounds a shilling, and its dearness was a cause of dispute between the official and non-official members or the committee. This dearness he terms "the principal defect in the Government relief." The mortality from famine and cholera he describes as of the others he describes as of the others have a present than has

mortality from famine and cholera he describes as of "frightful magnitude." as "much greater than has generally been supposed".

And there are still "four long dark months" before the province. Government is making over the many orphans to the missionaries' care. This is said of Cuttack, but I am fod by a high official, who has just returned from Bala-ore, where he assisted the Relief Committee, that language would fail to describe the state of things there a few weeks fail to describe the state of things there a few weeks ago. Think of nine hundred dead bodies being picked up in the streets of Balasore in one morning. picked up in the streets of Balasore in one morning. Yet this happened, he assured me. Half the truth has not been told, and as there is no Baird'smith there, will never be reported. The last return from Balasore shows 703 deaths in that one little station in the week ending July 21; and if you treble that number for the many who become the food of the jackal and the vulture in the lonely jungle or ditch, you will not go beyond the sad truth. It is ominous that the Board of Revenue has ceased to report deaths.

Two Men Murd red by the Indians on the

Pains.

Topena, Kansas, October 5—Frank Kiby and Charles Smith, stock-enders for Holladay's Overland Stage Company, were mordered by Indians on Saturday last, at Chalk Bluffs, a station on the Smoky Hill route, one hundred miles west of Fort Elisworth. These Indians, supposed to be Apaches, demanded something to eat about noon, which was given them. They then went off and returned about three o'c ock. Finding the men in the stable, they attacked them with a lance and revolver, killing one instantly with the lance and wounding the other in the abdomen with a bullet. The wounded man succeeded in closing the door. The Indians, after firing through a knot-hoe, left on the approach of the overland stage. The wounded man opened the door for the coach and related the above facis, dving soon after. No interruption to travel has been occasioned Pains. after. No interruption to travel has been occasioned

An Imperial Railroad Train.—The imperial train which conveyed the Empress Eugenle to Biarritz belongs to the Orleans Company, and has been recently constructed in their wo. 2-shops. It is composed of several compartments connected with each other, comprising a saloon of honor, a walking terrace, a dining-room, bedrooms, offices, carriages for the persons on duty, etc. It is, in fact, an elegant and comfortable etc. It is, in fact, an elegant and comfor little palace, adorned with much taste. The train has been fitted up with a telegraphic apparatus, putting the saloon in communication with the conductor.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY McCULLOCH. Secretary McCulloch, having been invited by son e friends in Indiana to deliver political ad-

dresses in that State during the present political campaign, returned the following answer:-

campaign, returned the following answer:—
Washington, D. C., September 28.—Gentlemen:
—I have detayed acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., in hope that I might be able so to arrange my business as to be absent for a few days from Washington.

I regret now to be under the necessity of saying that my official engagements are of such a nature that it will not be in my power to accept your invitance to address my relow-citizens of Latayette, Peru, and Fort Wayne, as requested by you, prior to the October elections, upon the momentous questions which are now engressing the attention of the people of the United State I regret that this is the case, as it would afford me great satisfaction to have a fair, frank talk with my old friends

this is toe case, as it would afford me great satisfaction to have a fair, frank talk with my old friends and acquaintances in Indiana, with whom I have acted politically in times past, and especially during the late civil war.

In the unfortunate controversy that has arisen between the President and Congress, I stand with the former. In doing so I am not conscious of abandoning any principle or becoming a convert to any new docume. In common with the great mass of the Union party. I have always held that the States whose cit.zens rebeiled against the Federal Governthe Union party. I have always held that the States whose citzens rebeiled against the Federal Government never ceased to be States in the Union, and when the Rebeilion had been overcom: I felt it my duty to co-operate with the President in carrying into effect the plan of restoration which had been approved by his lamented predecessor.

To that plan I regarded the party of which I was a member as virtually committed by the action of its Convention and the resolutions of Congress, before Mr. Johnson attempted to carry it into effect. To that plan I am still committed by the distates of

To that plan I am stal committed by the dictates of my best judgment. It is, in my opinion, wise, ib isl, and statesmanisk—the only plan yet presented which properly regards both the rights of

sented which properly regards both the rights of the central Government and the rights of the States, which can be adopted with safety by the conquerors, and accepted without sacrifice of honor and manhood by the conquered, and which leads directly to reconciliation and peace.

I have no time to write you at length, but I cannot close this note without remarking that the charges made against Mr Johnson of abandoning his principles or of desiring to bring the recent enemies of the country into power, are like the reports in regard to his habits of personal indulgence—utterly destitute of foundation—slanders of which the authors will be ashamed when the heat of party passion shall have subsided. In his unpremeditated remarks he may have indused in a planness and directness of speech unusua in the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and offensive to some very critical and fastidious people; unusua in the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and offensive to some very critical and fastidious people; but everybody admits that his messages and other efficial communications (and by these he must be judged) are models of admity and good taste. Men may differ with him in regard to his manner of dealing with the States recently in rebellion, but no fair man could have been with him, as I have been during the trying eighteen mouths of his Administration, without being impressed with his love of country and devotion to duty, with the unselfishness country and devotion to duty, with the unselfisunes and uprightness of his character and the honesty of his purpose.

That the principles which he advocates and repre-

sents will be vindicated at the approaching elections I hope and believe. Of their ult mate vindication I am as fully persuaded as I am of the perpetuity of am as fully persuaded as a control of the second of the se

W. H. TALBOTT, Esq., etc. Letter from Hon. Richard H. Dana, Resigning the United States District At-

torneyship. The following is a copy of Hon. Richard H. Dana, Jr's letter, resigning his office as United States

District Attorney:—
OFFICE OF U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
BOSTON, September 29, 1866—Sir:—Returning
from an absence in Europe, kindly allowed me by
the Government, I find a critical state of public affairs, in which I understand that the President expects of those who hold civil office sympathy with the opinions and sentiments he has of late expressed, and co-operation in the measures he has suggested on those important points as to which he is at variance with Congress.

reedom from local perturbations and contagious excitement, and I have endeavored to make use of it. I find myself unable to accord that sympathy and co-operation, and respectfully request you to place my resignation in the nands of the Presi-

dent.

I am desirous, however unimportant my opiniom may be, that this resignation, to which I am led by reasons satisfactory to myself, may not be construed as an approval of a practice of making the tonure of a practice of making the contributions. all civil offices, whatever their nature, conditione upon contormity with the opinions of the President

I shall, of course, continue to discharge the duties of my post until I learn that a successor has been qualified. Fermit me to express, in conclusion, my acknowledgments of the consideration with which I have been treated by all departments of the Government, during my tenure of office; and I hope it is not out of place to add my gratein sense of the uniform friendly kindness I have received from yourself personally.

I have the honor to be very respectfully, you

RICHARD H. DANA, Jr. obedient servant. Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

## HEAVY LOSSES BY GAMBLING.

A Young Man Loses \$50,000 in a Few Months in Gaming Houses-The Alleged Gamblers Arrested and Held to

Yesterday, on warrants assued by Judge Ruseil, John McCormack, Watter Colton, Heary Colton, Nelson Lozier, Richard Tweed, Lawrence Meagher, and three others, named Tupper Alger, and Kelly, were arrested on the complain of George E. Stevenson, son of the late Walter Stevenson, a young man residing on the east side of the city. The complainant, on the 12th of May last, by the death of a relative, came into esession of \$50,000.

Such a piece of good fortune could not bu become known to the friends and acquaintances of the fortunate recipient, and, unfortunately among the latter were some of decidedly tendencies. By them Stevenson was induced to enter some of the gambling dens on Broadway. among these, it is alleged, those located at Nos 716 and 818 Broadway, and there induced to play at "iaro," that game which has been the ruth of so many of our young men. Little by little he was drawn on and induced to play deeper, until at length he had lost the entire amount bequeathed him.

In his affidavu, made before Judge Russell the complainant charges the prisoners men-tioned with having won from him the greater portion of the sum lost. Some of the accused are alleged to be well-known professional gam-

After a hearing, Judge Russell decided to hold the prisoners to buil in the sum of \$1000 each to await a future examination. The requisite ball was furnished by the accused, and they were allowed to depart.—N. Y. Tribune of to-day.

A Religious Controversy in Belgium .- A bitter controversy is going on in Belgium, caused by religious dissensions. In consequence of the appearance of the cholera, M. Piercoi, Burgo-master of fiege, considered himself called on to interdict the procession of the Assumption in that town. Thereupon the clerical journals expressed great indignation, and one of them declared that an open and energetic resistance night to be organized, and that no attention whatever should be paid to the interdiction. The other papers replied, and angry articles are appearing on both sides.

A Young Assassin - The Memorial, of Amiens, France, recounts au extraordinary crime just committed at Baringham by a boy named Francois Bodelin, nine years and eight months old. A woman was returning from her work in the fields, when she saw the lad, who was well known in the neighborhood as an idle, mis-chievous little fellow, in a field of beans, apparently stamping on something, and on her advancing to see what he was doing, he walked away quite unconcerned. On her arrival at the spot she found a little girl named Maria Queue, five years and a half old, bathed in blood, having received fifteen stabs with a knife.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, October 6. The Cholera Increasing in Washington. Several reported cases of cholera have occurred in

this city within the past lew days. One of the patients recovered. Ebenezer Moore, a clerk in the office of the Register of the Freasury, was attacked with symptoms of the cholera, which, after twelve hours, resulted in his death. A case was reported to-day, but it has not yet been pronounced genuine Asiatic cholera.

General Dix to Leave for Paris the Latter Part of the Month. General Dix has announced within a few days to a number of intimate friends his determination (to accept the French mission about the last of the present month. His personal business and family arrangements will occupy his time until about that period, when he will unquestionably depart for

Admiral Dahlgren Ordered to the South Pacific. Rear Admiral Dahlgren has been ordered to take command of the South Pacific squadron.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Increase of Cholera-New Line of Steamers-The Great Plenary Council, Etc, SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING PELEGRAPH BALTIMORE, October 6 .- There were three cholera deaths here yesterday, and one on the day before, one of whom was Mr. John Bangs, a well-known citizen. The Board of Health does not report the number of cases, but there are several daily. These cases generally result from improdent living. There was a slight frost last night.

The first of a new line of three steamers sailed for

The Catholic Plenary Council meets to-morrow. There will be a grand procession and extraordinary services at the Cathedral.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 4.-The steamer George Leary, Captain Elakeman, on the reguiar line from Norfolk to Bartmore, did not arrive her till nearly 11 o'clock last night, in consequence of having to wait for the train on the Seaboard and Roanoke Rulroad, several hours behind time. About five hundred emigrants from the interior of North Carolina, en route to the ferule fields of Indiana and Illinois, came up on the train and took passage on the Leary for Baltimore. The steamer was loaded down with an unusual cargo of freight and passengers. These North Carolina emigrants were in charge of Northern emigration societies, and had with them an immense quantity of

A visit to the steamer revealed an interesting and suggestive spectacle. Uncombed and un-washed families were assembled together in the saloon, and others roaming about, determined to make themselves as comfortable as their cramped condition would allow. They were of all ages and both sexes, in about the like proportion, and their condition was one to call torth pity from the stoniest heart. Driven from the r homes by the immediate results of the late war, and the poor prospects before them in the South, they were emigrating to the northward, where, amid the illimitable acres of the West, they hoped by hard labor and industry to retheir sunken for unes

The Engineer Department here is now busily engaged in taking photographs of the iron target against which the recent experiments were directed, and of the fragments of the shattered smooth-bore and rifled projectiles use 1. William F. Larrabee, the Government photographer, has taken upwards of 150 exceedingly interesting views, which are intended to be forwarded to the Board of Officers which meets at New on the 15th instant.

Five of the cadets of the graduating class at West Point have been assigned to the 5th United States Artillery. Lieutenant Hill has been as-signed to one of the batteries stationed in the fort, Lieutenants Orr and Swift to the Dry Torugas, and Lieutenant Upham to a battery of light artillery stationed at Richmond.

Wreck of the Brig "Eleanor." FORTRESS MONROE, October 6.—The brig Eleanor, Captain Fisher, from the West Indies, with a cargo of guano, went ashore on Od Currituck lulet, N. C., on Wednesday morning ast at 4 o'clock. The vessel and cargo, it is

thought, will prove a total loss. Fire in Ohio. London, Ohio. October 6 .- A fire in this place on Thursday destroyed Barnes' carriage shop,

Wildeman & Warne's grocery, Stahl's snoe store Coulter & Ferguson's grocery, and several dwellings. The loss is about \$13,000. Cholera Reports.

MEMPHIS. October 5 .- Ten cases of cholera and eight deaths were reported to-day. NASHVILLE, October 5 .- Four deaths from holera have occurred in the last twenty-four

Marine Disaster.

hours.

Tom's RIVER, N. J., October 5 .- The steamer Marright, from Wilmington, N. C., for New York, is ashore on Barnegat, and has bilged. Her cargo is mostly rosin and turpentine. The vessel will probably be a total loss.

Markets by Telegiaph.

NEW YORK, October 6.-Cotton dull and declined #6c since Tuesday last; prices nominal at 38c. for Uplands, and 40c, for Orieans. Flour dull; sales of s000 barrels at unchanged prices. Southern heavy; sales of 320 barrels. Wheat dull and drooping. sales of 320 barrels. Wheat dull and drooping, Mixed Corn declined to; sales of 70,000 bushels at 18c, affoat. Pork quiet at \$32 25 p.83 30. Lard and Whisky steady.

altimone, October 6—Grain receipts very it, and prices unsettled. Corn. 81 10@1 12. or very firm; stock hight. Provisions dull Prok, 834 50 Sugar firm. Coffee dull. Ohio usky, \$2 43 \alpha 2 44. BALTIMORE, October 6 -Grain receipts Whisky, \$2 43@2 44.

The influence of costume on mortality is shown in a very instructive manner by one of the English Registrar General's reports. Thus, from one to five years there is an equality of deaths by scalds and burns among boys and girls; but from five to ten, double the number of to that of boys die from these causes, while from ten to twenty there die one hundred and two women and only twenty-seven menand from twenty and upwards, seventy-one women and twenty-two men; showing the inmence of muslin and flounces in producing death, notwithstanding the greater caution of the emale sex.

-The London Musical Review says that there has been a quarrel among the actors of the Prince of Wales' Theatre, which will result in the loss of Mr. John Clarke, one of the best actors in the company. The Review says:—"Report speaks favorably of Mr. T. Robertson's new comedy, entitled Ours, which was isunched, according to custom, at Liverpool, and will be produced at the Prince of Wales' Theatre immediately on the return of the company from their provincial tour. The third act was the weakest part of the play, and that will doubtless be remodelled before it is introduced to a London audience."

-Dr. Livingstone writes, July 11, from somewhere in the middle of Africa, that he is well, and 'pushing along."

### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Allison, P. J .-

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.—
Hareas corpus cases and miscellaneous business were before the Court to day.

An application was made for the remission of a cer ain forieited recognizance, which was ordered to be sued out. The facts stated were these:—William R. Mitchell was brought in on a charge of larceny, and a Mr. Stevenson went his bail for his appearance at a certain time. At the expiration of that time the man was surrendered into custody. His bail was renewed, a Mr. Richard R. Smith going bail instead of Stevenson. Stevenson's bail was forfeited, and ordered to be sued out.

The matter was continued until next Saturday in order to obtain evidence.

Sigmund Moses, charged with conspiracy, upon the application of his counsel, Charles W. Brooks, Eq., was admitted to bail in the sum of \$3,900.

There were many cases called this morning for disposition, but from the absence of counsel is some, and of the parties in others, and from other causes, these cases were all continued.

Before the adjournment of the court John Mason and George S. Roberts were arraigned on three bills of indictment charging them with the larceny first of goods amounting to \$2300, belonging to Henry M. Day. Second, of goods amounting to \$300, belonging to Joseph B Ballard. And third, of goods amounting to \$3592.75 belonging to Lewis Atkinson & Co., to each of which they pleaded not guilty.

Muloch, convicted of a charge of assault and battery upen Lewis Tahlman, was sentenced to

Muloch, convicted of a charge of assault and tattery upen Lewis Tahlman, was sentenced to County Prison for lifteen months.

"The Sunday Car Question. Supreme Court—Judge Strong.—The argument in the case of Sparhawk vs. The Union Passenger Railway Company was continued this

senger Railway Company was continued this morning.

Spencer Miller, Esq., continued his argument in behalf of the defendants. He maintained that, in adopting this remedy, the complainants had lost all benefit, direct or indirect, of the act of 1794. The act of 1806 declares, that where a stautory remedy act of 1806 declares, that where a statutory remedy is given, no remedy at common law can be had.

The object of a statutory offense is not to take away the offense and remedy at common law, but only to prevent an accumulation of remedies. This principle is fully laid down, apart from our own legislation, in several cases in New York.

Mr. Miller then read from 3 Hill, 623, 20 Wendell, 185, and 7 Hill, 575, in substantialion or his position. He further said that, to give the complainants a remedy at common law, there must be an offense distinct from the stautory offense. That the only remedy is the one given by the statute, is the doctrine held in 11 Sargeaut & Rawle, 345.

The defense rests upon the definition at common

The defense rests upon the definition at common law. It has no application to the present case. The granting of an injunction restraining the running of

the cars hereafter is not a remedy for the offense already committed. In 3 Sargeant & Rawle,p. 50,the Court held that a breach of the Sabbath is a crime injurious to society.

Mr. Miller continued reading from the books several cases bearing upon the technical aspect of the question, but the crowded state of our columns

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

to-day forbids any further notice of them

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, October 6, 1866.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, and prices were ursettled. In Government bonds there was less doing; new 5-20s sold at 109%, a slight advance; 112½ was bid for old do.; 112 for 6s of 1881; 106% for 7.30s; and 99¼ for 10-40s. State and City loans were quiet; Pennsylvania 5s sold at 95%, and new City 6s at 99%, a

decline of 4.

Ratiroad shares were mactive. Catawissa preferred sold at 32, no change; Pennsylvania Ratiroad at 57, a slight decline; Reading at 58@ 58½, a decline of ½; and Philadelphia and Erie at 33, a slight decline; 129½ was bid for Camden and Andrew. 58½ for Northburg. 39½ for Northburg. Amboy: 584 for Norristown; 394 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; and 46 for Northern Central. City Passenger Railroad shares were un-

charged. 884 was bid for Second and Third; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 71 for West Phila-delphia; 174 for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 28 for Girard College; and 12 for Lombard and South. Bank shares continue in good demand for in-

estment at full prices, but we hear of no sales, Canal shares were firmly held. Lehigh Navigation sold at 57; and Schuylkill Navigation common at 29: 27 was bid for Schuylkill Naviration preterred; 141 for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division. In Oil shares there was more doing. Caldwell sold at \$\xi\$; Sugar Creek at \$\xi\$; and McClintock at \$\xi\$. There is no material change to notice in the

Money Market. Loans on call are freely offered at 465 per cent. Prime mercantile paper is in demand, and ranges at from 6@6½ per cent. per arnum. Quotations of Gold—104 A. M., 1493; 11 A. M., 1494; 12 M., 149; 1 P. M., 1494.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro , No. 40 S. Third street FIRST BOARD.

\$400 City6s.new \$60f 99\$ 101 sh C & A scripits 454
\$6000 US 5-20-65coup109\$ 500 sh Sch N....lots 29
\$1000 Un Can bs ... 33\$ 200 sh Caldwell ... ... |
\$5000 Harris'e R os. 92\$ 114 sh Pa R...lots. 57
\$2000 Pa R 1st m 6s 101\$ 100 sh Ph & E....... 33\$
\$2000 Leh 6s. \$4...... 92\$ 100 sh Reading ... ... 55 58 \$6.00 US 5-20s65coupl09 \$1000 Un Can bs ... 33 \$5000 Harris'c R os. 92 \$2000 Pa R 1st m 6s 101 \$2000 Leh 6s. 84 ... 92 \$1264 do ... 92 \$5000 Read 6s 48-80. 91 100 sh Cata. Dt ... 589 32 200 sh do.lots s20. 32 100 sh do.....830 58 200 sh Fulton...lots 6 5 sh Acad Music. SECOND BOARD.

\$200 Reading m 6s 91; \$200 City 6s new.. 09; \$200 Us5-20s 65coup110 100 sh Reading...s30 57; \$200 do......110; 300 sh Cata pt...s30 32 - Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M .: - American gold, 149 @1494; Silver &s and &s. 141: Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16‡; do., July, 1864, 16‡; do., August, 1864, 15‡; do., October, 1864, 14‡; do., December, 1864, 13‡; do., May, 1865, 11‡; do., August, 1865, 10; do., September, 1865, 9½; do.,

October, 1865, 9.

Philadelphia Trade Report. SATURDAY, October 6 .- There is no inquiry for Flour for exportation, but a steady demand for home consumption, particularly for the better grade of spring and winter Wheat, which commands very. full prices. Sales of 2000 barrels, chiefly North western extra family, at \$12 50@18 50-the latter rate for very choice, including Pennsylvania and Ohio co. do. at \$13 50@14 50; 190 barrels new stock exits at \$11; 100 barrels superfine at \$8.75; and fancy brands at \$15@16 50, according to quality. 200 barrels Rye Flour sold at \$6 50@6 75. Nothing ong in Corn Meal.

doing in Corn Meal.

There is no new feature to present in the Wheat market, and prices are well maintained. Sales of Penisylvania and Southern red at \$2.95@3; white ranges from \$3.10 to \$3.25. Rye is scarce, and commands \$1.18@1.20 for Western, and \$1.23@1.25 for Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet, with sales of yellow at \$1.09@1.10 and Western mixed at \$1.07. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 2000 bushels new Southern at 59c, and small lots at 69c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Mait.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

The P ovision Market is quiet, but firm. Siles of new Mess Pork at \$34.25.234 56. Clear at \$37, and prine at \$31. Mess Beef ranges from \$16 to \$25 for Western and City packed. Bacon is dull. Smoked Hams are held at 21.25c, and Shoulders at 17.0174c Green Meafs are selling at 19.20c, for Pockied Hams. Pickied Hams.
Whisky is unchanged. Small sales of Pennsylvan a at \$2 42 and Ohio at \$2 44.

—Id Trovatore talks of an opera by a new writer, Signor Stigelli, entitled I Figli dei Borgia, with which the autumn season of La Scala may be opened. The same journal announces that

Mad'ile Tati, a contraito, who sang in Signor Verdi's Un Ballo, has been retained for next next year's London season. UNIVERSAL PEACE SOCIETY. —
HALL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, October 10, at 3 and 7% o'clock P M.
Friends of thorough Peace Principles, opposed to war and the injustice and oppression which causes it, are myited.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

The Health of Secretary Seward Improving.

The Cherokee Lands in Kansas.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, October 6. Health of Mr. Seward. Much solicitude is expressed concerning the condition of Secretary Seward, and frequent telegrams of inquiry are received on the sub-

ject. It will be gratifying to his friends to learn that his health is improving. Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Colonel Bogy, of St. Louis, is in Washington, but will not enter upon his duties as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to which he was yester-

day appointed, until the 1st of November. The Reserve Lands of the Cherokee Indians. It is already known that several days before Mr. Harlan retired from the office of Secretary of the Interior he executed a contract on the part of the Government of the United States, through himself as its representative, passing the title of the reserve lands of the Cherokee Indians, in the State of Kansas, to the Connec-

ticut Emigration Society for \$800,000, or one dollar an acre, payable in regular instalments -with the privilege of taking the whole-the Society to receive the deed upon the payment of the stipulated funds. This subject was subsequently referred to Attorney-General Stanbery, who yesterday rendered his opinion that the contract is not sustained by the treaty with the Cherokees, and therefore ought to be ig-

nored. This will doubtless be done. Freedmen's Bureau Affairs. The Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau has received reports from Tennessee, Alabama, and Arkansas for the month of August, all of which continue to give highly encouraging accounts of the return of peace and tranquillity to these States. Outrages upon and ill-treatment of the freedmen are less frequent. The freedmen themselves are generally employed and industrious, and are gaining more confidence in the whites. Everything indicates a desire on the part of the people to welcome the day that will restore quiet and harmony to that section of the country. Among certain classes the old antipathy to the Freedmen's Bureau still exists, and when disposed to resist the most distasteful re-

of the officers of the Bureau. The Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau in the State of Alabama reports that during the month of August one hundred and ninety-one thousand seven hundred and forty rations were issued to fifteen thousand and fifty-nine refugees, at a cost of \$34,275. Ninety-two thousand five hundred and twelve rations were issued to six thousand and ninety-eight freedmen, at a cost of \$16,084.

quirements of the law, many of them evince a

decided dislike of any interference on the part

The Assistant Commissioner for Arkansas states that in the same menth he issued six thousand eight hundred and fifty-three rations to four hundred and eight freedmen-eighty eight men, one hundred and eighteen women, and two hundred and two children-and five thousand and forty-eight rations were issued to four hundred and forty-nine refugees, of whom thirty-four were men, one hundred and forty-one women, and two hundred and seventy-four children. The total number of rations issued was eleven thousand nine hundred and one, to eight hundred and fifty-seven persons, at a cos

From Canada.

OTTAWA, October 6.-The Government is inquiring into the recent search of the steamer congress, under United States colors, by the British gunboat Rescue. The American Government has demanded an apology. The British Consul at Buffalo has informed the Government that the Congress was a Fenian vessel, and had been armed to attack the shipping towns on Lake Erie.

Latest Markets by Telegraph. New York, October 6—Stocks are strong, Chicago and sock Island, 106; Cumberland preierreo, 54; Illinois Central, 127; Michigan Southern, 88; New York Ceutral, 118; Reading, 1154; Hudson Riyer 122; Canton Company, 54; Eric Railroad, 91; Western Union Te egraph Company, 55; United States Coupons 1881, 1122; do 1844, 103; United States Coupons 1881, 1122; do 1844, 109]; tTen-forties, 99]; Ireasury 7:30 Notes, 106@
1062; Gold, 149].

JEFF. DAVIS.

His Counsel Again Visits Him—His Re-lease Looked For—The State of His Health, Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 5 .- Mr. Charles O'Conor was among this morning's arrivals from Baltimore. The object of his visit, of course was to see Jeff. Davis, and its purport and object, like his previous visits, were purely pro-

fessional and private.

To predicate any probable results of the visit would be only launching into an uncertain and boundless sea of speculation. Taken in connection with the failure of the United States Court to meet in Richmond this month, and Mr. O'Conor's recent interviews with the President and the Attorney-General, there can be no doubt of the gravest importance attaching to the visit and its probable vital bearing upon the release of Mr. Davis, through bail, or parole, or writ of habeas corpus. For Mr. O'Conor it must be said, upon this subject, and everything

must be said, upon this subject, and everything in fact pertaining to Mr Davis, except the simple matter of his health, he maintains a most guarded and, doubtless, discreet reticence,
Touching Mr. Davis' health, however, he does not hesitate to say that his protracted imprisonment has been and is slowly but surely wearing his life away, till now there is but little of strength and vitality left in him. He reports him as possessing the same inflexibility of will and mensconscia recti he has evidenced from the outset of his imprisonment.

Mr. O'Conor left on this evening's steamer. Mr. O'Conor left on this evening's steamer.

He goes direct to New York. MR. THOMAS MASSEY, Messenger of Select Council, died of choiers this morning He was taken ill on Thursday last. He has occupied the position of messenger for many years. He leaves a Speakers from various paris of the country will be present.
At 11 o'clock A. M., a' the same place, the Pennsylvania Branch of the above will meet